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Careful analyses are made to show the degree of coincidence of physical and mental infirmity. It is seen that there are 929 children mentally deficient who are troubled with defective hearing. There are 276 mentally defective who are troubled with infirmities of sight. The defects of the organs of speech accompany also mental deficiency in a very great number. Here a total of 445 is found. Of these it is recommended that 241 should be placed in a special class, and 138 in a special institution. One hundred and twenty-two of those mentally deficient are found afflicted with nervous troubles, and of these 46 are recommended for a special class, and 57 for a special institution. Two hundred and eighty-one of the others mentally deficient are also troubled with other physical diseases, of whom 146 should be placed in a special class and 76 in a special institution.

A bibliography is given on page xxx of some fifteen titles dealing with this special subject. A second part will be subsequently published.

D. R. D.  
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#### FAMILY FOOD BUDGETS.

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In the *Fourth Annual Report of the Kingsley House Association* in Pittsburgh, Pa. (1897), an account is given of a food investigation. "Two families, typical of the more prosperous workingmen's families, consented to a daily inspection of their food. The first family consisted of six members, all adults, the mother, of Irish birth, seventy years old, and two daughters and three sons, all unmarried and between the ages of twenty-eight and forty. One daughter is the housekeeper, the other cleans cars for \$1.00 a day. One son is on the street-cleaning force, earning \$1.50 a day. The other sons, both out of work at the time of the investigation, are said to be skilled workmen, one being a molder of iron, the other a glass-blower. The working son and daughter put all their earnings into the family fund. Their wages amounted to \$51.00 during the time in question, as both lost several days' work. For three weeks the family had a boarder who paid \$13.00, making the family income \$64. The house is comfortable and quite large, renting for \$18.00 a month, but they sub-let a portion for \$7.00, keeping three rooms and a large attic divided into two rooms. Provisions are bought by

the day and week, except potatoes, which are bought in large quantities in the fall. On Saturdays the markets are visited, and food, even meat, is bought to last several days. Most of the bread, the jelly, jam, and fruit butters are home-made. The investigation lasted thirty-one days." The tabulated statements, which are too detailed to reproduce, are summarized as follows: —

Summary.	Weight as Purchased. Pounds.	Refuse. Pounds.	Waste.	Cost.
Animal food.....	225.88	12.29	1.55	\$19.04
Vegetable food.....	350.31	25.04	4.96	9.69
Beverages and condiments.	25.86	.....	....	3.92
	602.05	37.33	6.51	\$32.65

Income for one month . . . . .	\$64.00
Rent for one month . . . . .	11.00
Food for 31 days . . . . .	32.65
Cost of food for one person for one day about 15½ cents.	

"The second family are typical of a less numerous class. The father, born and educated in Switzerland, speaks and reads English, French, and German, and has studied Latin and Greek. He is a fresco painter and decorator, and has been a master for two years. He and his partner do most of the work themselves, only occasionally employing labor. The wife is an Austrian, who came to this country when fourteen. There are three children, a girl aged fifteen, at school, and two boys, one twelve years old, at school, the other ten years old. None seem vigorous, but all are healthy except the boy of twelve, who has a serious scrofulous trouble. The father's income is estimated at \$83.00 a month. They pay \$13.00 a month for a house with four rooms, an attic and a cellar, with a cellar kitchen used as a laundry. Provisions are bought by day and week, except potatoes, of which a stock is laid in in the fall. Bread, canned fruits, chili sauce, etc., are all home-made.

"A slightly greater variety of meats was used in this family, and more vegetables. The investigation covers thirty days."

	Weight Purchased. Pounds.	Refuse. Pounds.	Waste. Pounds.	Cost.
Animal foods.....	164.73	9.01	3.24	\$12.74
Vegetable foods.....	232.24	21.95	1.38	5.25
Beverages and condiments.	13.76	.....	....	1.53
	410.73	30.96	4.62	\$19.52

"It should be added that the father lunched frequently at restaurants, paying out in this way about \$4.00 during the time of investigation. This sum is included in the figures below following:—

Income for one month . . . . .	\$83.00
Rent for one month . . . . .	13.00
Food for one month . . . . .	23.52
Cost of food for one person for one day about 15½ cents."	

*Family Budgets: Being the Income and Expenses of Twenty-eight British Households, 1891-94.* Compiled for the Economic Club, with an Introduction by Charles Booth, Ernest Aves, and Henry Higgs. London, 1896.

In 1891 the Economic Club decided to collect a number of workmen's "budgets," *i. e.*, weekly accounts, for several weeks or months together, of the total incomings and expenditure of working men's families. A specimen budget was circulated with a schedule of instructions. Thirty-eight budgets were sent in, of which twenty-eight are now published.

The first table gives a description of the family (locality, occupation, number and age of members of each sex), followed by weekly average income, expenditure, and surplus or deficit; period over which the accounts extend,—varying, except in three cases, from four weeks to a year; income of the various members of the family; and expenditure for the whole period, grouped under (*a*) Food and Drink; (*b*) Rent, Rates, and Taxes; (*c*) other items. The next table further classifies the average weekly food and drink expenditure under twenty-two sub-heads. The third table is similar to the preceding, and deals with expenses other than food, twenty-two columns being again needed. The last table supplements the earlier ones by

giving the percentage of various classes of disbursements to the total weekly expenditure, and of the amounts spent on different classes of food to the total spent on food.

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#### MIGRATION OF NEGROES.

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The theory that the negroes of the United States tend to migrate south and southwest receives a severe blow from Mr. F. J. Brown in an able and thorough statistical pamphlet, *The Northward Movement of the Colored Population.* (Cushing & Co., Baltimore, 1897.) Its thesis is that, while the negroes are moving from the border States, *i. e.*, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, the main current from these States goes not south, but north. This position is rendered probable by the very low rate of decennial increase of the negroes in the border States compared with a much higher rate in the States north of them, and conclusively proved by inferences drawn from the census tables showing both the State of birth and the State of residence of the negro population in 1880 and 1890. The argument is not to be epitomized without injury, and should be read by all interested in the present aspects of perhaps our most difficult social question. The conclusions reached are probably sound, but might be attacked by denying the comparability of the tables on which the inferences are based. It seems not improbable that a larger proportion of the negro population knew the State of their birth in 1890 than ten years before, and the inquiry may have been pressed by the enumerators with greater care in the later year. The motives to misrepresent the facts may also have altered in the decade. The table giving the facts for 1880 unfortunately lacks a column for birthplace unknown, and yet returns belonging to such a column must have been not infrequent. These reasons, reinforced by the knowledge that many of the foreign-born population returned themselves at the last census as natives make a certain caution wise in accepting some of the author's results. They are highly probable, but I cannot believe that they are "of absolute certainty." [p. 12]. In the United States there are two main tendencies of internal migration, one to new or thinly settled farming land and another to the cities. The last decade was characterized by a relative decline